

FRENCH WIN
SHARP BATTLE

The German Positions Near
Maisons de Champagne
Reduced

REDUCING SALIENT
MADE IN FEBRUARY

German Official Statement
Admits Partial French
Success

Intense fighting in the Champagne region, resulting favorably for the French, and the failure of a French attack at Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, were reported in today's official statements. The Champagne attack, Paris declares, was brilliantly successful. It was aimed to reduce a salient near Maisons de Champagne, created by a successful German attack in February. It resulted, says the French report, in the destruction of German positions on a front of more than 1500 yards and approximately from 600 to 800 yards in depth.

Berlin announces penetration of German trenches in this attack but asserts the recovery of important dominating positions, conceding, however, that the French retained possession of some of the ground gained.

A successful assault by Germans on Russian positions along the Rumanian west front between Trosut and Uzul valleys was announced by German headquarters. A height and a strongly entrenched position nearby were captured together with more than 600 prisoners and several machine guns.

ENTENTE LOST
91 AIRPLANES
IN FEBRUARY

According to German Official Statement,
Which Says Germans Lost Only
24 in the Same Period.

Berlin (by wireless), March 9.—The entente military forces on various fronts lost 91 airplanes during February, as compared with 24 lost by the Germans, army headquarters announced today.

The statement says: "During February we lost 24 airplanes. Our enemies on the western, eastern and Balkan fronts lost 91 airplanes, of which 37 are in our possession and 49 were observed to fall beyond our lines and five were forced to descend."

ARE NEAR BAGDAD.

British Continue to Sweep Turks Back in
Mesopotamia.

London, March 9.—Two "holy cities"—Jerusalem of the Christians and Bagdad of the Moslems—lie almost in the grip of victorious British armies. British cavalry, in pursuit of the fleeing Turks, is within a few hours' ride of Bagdad, having passed Ctesiphon, where Turkish resistance was expected, without a struggle.

An official statement issued last night says: "Telegraphing Tuesday at midnight, Gen. Maude reported that little opposition had been encountered by our pursuing troops Tuesday, though a high wind and sandstorm rendered marching arduous."

"A Turkish force which attempted to oppose our advance at Lajk Monday had evacuated its positions by Tuesday morning and our cavalry, passing Ctesiphon, which was found to be unoccupied, bivouacked for the night near Bawl, six miles southeast of Diah, which is situated at the confluence of the Diah river and the Tigris, eight miles from the southern outskirts of Bagdad."

"During Monday and Tuesday 85 Turks and one Turkish gun were captured."

In Palestine the British have arrived within a short distance of Jerusalem, in chase of the retreating Turkish forces.

U. S. AMBASSADOR
TO JAPAN IS DEAD

George W. Guthrie, Whose Home Was
in Pittsburgh, Died Thursday in
Tokyo, Cause Being Apoplexy.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh, American ambassador to Tokyo, is dead.

Word of the ambassador's death reached the state department yesterday from a dispatch from the embassy.

Post Wheeler, secretary of the ambassador at Tokyo, informed the state department that Mr. Guthrie died at 8 p. m. Thursday (7 a. m. eastern United States time) of apoplexy. Mrs. Guthrie was at Tokyo with the ambassador.

COUNT ZEPPELIN DEAD.

Inventor of the Dirigible Airship Died
Near Berlin.

London, March 9.—Count Zeppelin is dead, according to a dispatch from Berlin received by Reuters' Telegram company.

Count Zeppelin died yesterday forenoon at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, from inflammation of the lungs.

A 15-horsepower kerosene engine is being used by Charles Peake in his portable mill to fill a contract let by J. J. Dasher, who recently purchased the Clapp woodlot in Williamstown. Mr. Dasher has only a small gang of men at work, but choppers and sawyers were felling in an animated scene when he arrived on the grounds to-day and the prospects for a record cut are considered altogether good. Mr. Peake's portable mill will be anchored on the lot as long as there are logs to cut and the sawyers are expected to be busy far into the season. Upward of 150 acres are included in the Dasher purchase and a fair-sized farm will be marketed by the owner when the cutting is done.

NO FIGHTING YET
BY U. S. MARINES
ON CUBAN SOIL

Advices Received by Navy and State De-
partments Told of the Land-
ing of Troops.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The landing of American marines and blue-jackets at Santiago, Cuba, to protect the lives of Americans and other foreigners and property, was reported in despatches to the state and navy departments today. The reports said there had been no fighting in the city or suburbs up to midnight.

GERMAN ARRESTED
AT HARTWOOD, CAL.,
ON PLOT CHARGE

Capt. Alfred Fritzen Said to Be German
Naval Officer, Wanted in Con-
nection With Welland Canal
Plot.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 9.—Capt. Alfred Fritzen, said to be a German naval officer, was arrested at Hartwood, near here, late last night by a special agent of the department of justice on suspicion of a felony. The authorities said he was wanted in connection with the alleged plot to destroy the Welland canal.

Wilson Still A-Bed.

President Suffering from Cold, Cabinet
Meeting Cancelled.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—President Wilson was still confined to the bed with a cold today and as a result the usual Friday cabinet meeting and all other engagements were cancelled.

DO NOT SUBMIT
TAMELY TO GERMAN
DICTATION—TAFT

Former President Aroused Great Enthu-
siasm as He Addressed Crowd at State
House and Later Another Big
Audience at Montpelier City Hall.

Ex-President William Howard Taft addressed two audiences in Montpelier yesterday, late in the afternoon at the State House and in the evening at the city hall, having come to Vermont for the purpose of opening a membership campaign for the Vermont branch of the League to Enforce Peace. On each occasion he was greeted with a crowded house, representatives' hall being filled to the utmost in the afternoon and city hall holding 2,000 in the evening.

After being introduced at the State House ex-President Taft said in part as follows:

"We have been neutrals in this great war, we have pursued the policy of neutrality as carefully as we could under the rule of international law. Our national conscience is void of offense and yet we find ourselves on the brink of hostilities. In the first place every neutral nation, as between belligerents, has the right as against one belligerent to maintain trade or to permit its citizens to maintain trade in their commercial vessels with other belligerents, in all kinds of merchandise, contraband or otherwise, without complaint by belligerent."

"The rule is that as between belligerents, one belligerent may capture and confiscate the commercial vessels of another, but if the commercial vessel thus captured makes no resistance, the crew, the passengers and the officers of the non-resisting enemy commercial vessel are entitled to rescue and entitled to a place of safety. That limitation obtains in the three cases which I have described. Violating these uncontestable rules of international law, Germany sent before their Maker without warning at least 2000 citizens of the United States. We condoned that act. We condoned that ruthless, brutal killing of our innocent citizens on the pledge of Germany that she would thereafter discontinue that course. Before the first of February last she announced that she intended to begin again the ruthless sinking without warning of every vessel, commercial or otherwise, neutral or otherwise, that entered a zone of the high seas more than 600 miles long and in places exceeding 100 miles in width. And when she did so the president of the United States notified her that if she intended to continue that, then we would have no more diplomatic relations with her, and we withdrew our ambassador in Berlin and we gave passports to Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador in Washington."

"After that was done Germany reiterated her intention to sink every vessel without warning by submarine attack, every vessel that came into that zone on the high seas."

"The deck of a commercial vessel of the United States, under the American flag, on the high seas, complying with international law, is just as much soil of the United States as if its passengers stood upon the shores of the United States. And an attack upon them without warning cannot be distinguished in principle under international law from the case of the landing of a German regiment on the shores of the United States and the killing of American citizens. Under those conditions what can we do? If we do not resist that action, if we yield in order to avoid war to the course of a ruthless and brutal military power we have given up our position before the world; we have failed to vindicate popular government as one which knowing its rights dares to maintain them. Can there be any doubt, therefore, where American citizens, through whose veins American blood flows, must stand in respect to upholding the hands of the president in asserting our rights even though it involves the use of force? [Applause.]

"Now, that's the situation my friends, and the question is whether we Americans are going to stand back of the president? He asked for authority from Congress, not—as he said—because he doubted his power to exercise the authority, but because he wished their confirming vote and the House of Representatives gave it to him by an overwhelming majority, with a small minority, and then the Senate would have done the same thing by more than 80 out of 96 but for the misguided, wilful and un-

(Continued on fourth page.)

THREE VOTES
OPPOSED

To Changing Rules of Sen-
ate to Prevent Fili-
busters

"WILFUL GROUP"
BADLY SMASHED

The Senate Adopted Rule by
a Vote of 76 to 3
Last Night

Washington, D. C., March 9.—After more than 100 years under rules permitting debate limited only by the physical endurance of senators and the provisions of the constitution, the Senate last night by a vote of 76 to 3 put power in the hands of two-thirds of its members in the future to limit discussion and to say when a vote shall be taken on a pending measure.

Never, while the amendment is in the Senate rule book, can a "little group of wilful men," as President Wilson called those he held responsible for defeat of the armed neutrality bill, prevent a vote upon a bill before the Senate if two-thirds of their colleagues will otherwise. The organized filibuster as recognized in the Senate is dead.

Action came unexpectedly after an hour's debate on the new rule, drafted by a bi-partisan committee. Although both Democrats and Republicans had approved the change in caucus, and Senator Martin, the majority floor leader, had given notice that the Senate would be kept in continuous session until a vote was taken, nearly every one looked for a much longer discussion.

Senators LaFollett and Gronna, two of those who opposed the armed neutrality bill, and Senator Sherman, who, favored it, cast the negative votes. Senators Cummins, Kenyon, Kirby, Lane, Norris, Stone and Vardaman, who were against the amendment, voted for the amendment. Colleagues of most of the senators absent announced that if they had been present they would have supported it.

The exact use of the rule will not become apparent until it is enforced, but it probably cannot be successfully used to prevent the spectacular one man filibusters by which senators have talked bills pending in the closing hours of a session to a legislative grave. Such filibusters probably cannot be prevented unless the rule is enforced, but an organized affair which must be planned two days or more ahead of a session's end can be disposed of easily.

The new rule provides that on petition of 16 senators to close debate on a pending measure the Senate by a two-thirds vote on the following day, but one may limit debate thereafter to one hour to each senator. It includes provisions to prevent dilatory tactics and the introduction of matters not germane to the pending bill. Many senators who favored the change do not look upon it as a closure rule, such as prevails in the House of Representatives, where the rules committee with a majority behind it can set the limits upon speech and the hour for a vote. Others who fear that the action last night merely forecasts a more drastic change in the future, declared it was but the entering wedge, and that the days of the Senate as the only legislative body in the world where there can be full and free discussion are numbered.

The debate yesterday started peacefully, but before it had continued long it branched into discussion on the armed neutrality bill and the president's statement about the twelve men he held responsible for a failure to get a vote upon it. There were some bitter criticisms of the president and of the newspapers. Senator Cummins declared that any man in the Senate or out of it "high or low" who said he attempted or conspired to prevent a vote on the bill, "deliberately falsified."

The last speaker was Senator LaFollett. He said he would not discuss his position on the neutrality bill now but might have something to say about it later. Pointing out that some of the most important appropriation bills had been presented to the Senate only a short time before March 4, he asked, "were they so long coming to the Senate because it was undesirable that they be discussed here?" The army bill was presented, he said, with a provision never before dared to be presented to an American Congress—with universal conscription or universal military training embodied in it.

"You pile up legislation of that sort," he continued, "and then 48 or 50 hours before the end of the session you bring a bill that trenches on the constitutional authority of Congress and demand that debate shall be made to conform. With this sort of a rule and an iron hand laid on this body from outside, with a Congress that has reduced itself to a little less than three years to little less than a rubber stamp, do you not think this sort of closure would be pretty effective?"

CHANGE INAUGURATION DATE.

Effort Will Be Made to Put Through an
Amendment.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—Congress at the next session will be asked to pass a constitutional amendment, changing the inauguration day from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. Announcement to that effect was made today, following a meeting of the Washington members of the national committee on the change of inauguration day. President Wilson, who is still suffering with a severe cold on account of exposure Monday, will be urged to help in securing the passage of the proposed amendment.

Mrs. J. H. Jangraw of Middlesex was a business visitor in the city yesterday.

The members of the Goddard minstrels will present the show at the Universalist church a week from to-night.

MORPHINE SELLERS
HEAVILY FINED
IN U. S. COURT

Green Bros., Fair Haven Druggists,
Pleaded Guilty to Charge—Other
Cases Disposed Of.

Burlington, March 9.—After disposing of a number of cases yesterday, United States district court adjourned to April when the cases of Mrs. Catherine Havens of Schenectady, N. Y., charged with violation of the pension law in making false affidavits, will be taken up. Just prior to adjournment Michael Green and John Green, who conduct a drug store in Fair Haven under the name of Green Brothers, pleaded guilty to a charge of making an illegal sale of morphine, and each was fined \$500, the fines being paid. In the indictment it was charged that they sold 227 grains of morphine sulphate to Patrick Leonard of Saratoga, N. Y., in violation of the provisions of the Harrison act. Felonious intention on the part of the men, the court thought, was absent.

Charles Manahan, who has been confined in Chittenden county jail for the last four months, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with smuggling Chinese into this country. The court thought that as he had already been in jail four months the sentence should not be more than six months in the county jail at Montpelier. The court stated that there was evidently a syndicate engaged in the business of smuggling in Chinese but did not think Manahan was a member of it.

Sam Feldman, who has been in jail at Newport for four months, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with bringing an alien woman into this country from Canada. He was sentenced to serve six months in the Chittenden county jail in this city.

Austin W. Phelon of Dorset pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzling funds. He was postmaster at Dorset and it was charged that he failed to make three quarterly postal reports to the department, the money which he should have remitted having been placed in a private lock box in a bank. Another indictment charged him with failing to remit on three C. O. D. packages. On the first count he was sentenced to pay \$278.79, the amount withheld from the government, and on the second count he was fined \$20.00, the amount to which the three C. O. D. packages came to.

Ernest E. Keefe of Bellows Falls pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with keeping money which was given to him by persons on the rural free delivery mail route on which he was the carrier and with which he was expected to obtain money orders. He was fined \$30.17 and costs of \$25, the sentence being light because of his previous good record and because of the fact that he was recently married.

Louis Gerard of Bennington pleaded guilty to a charge of resisting a United States officer, he having struck an officer while drunk. He paid a fine of \$50 and costs.

Nicholas Melissinos, charged with illegal bringing narcotics into this country from Canada, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2000, furnishing a National Surety company bond. The court instructed him to report at the government office in New York every few days.

SUSPECT GERMAN
RAIDER AT WORK

American Steamship Suruga Reports
Having Been Cirled by Strange
Vessel While En Route from
Havre to New York.

New York, March 9.—The presence of a vessel suspected of being a German raider in the sea lane traveled by ships running between New York and Mediterranean ports was reported by Captain Nicoll of the American steamship Suruga, which arrived today from Havre and the Azores. The captain said when north of the Azores Feb. 20, in the direct track of the New York-Mediterranean trade, he sighted the strange vessel bearing down upon him. The vessel steamed completely around the Suruga and then disappeared, as if satisfied of the identity of the American vessel. It did not signal the Suruga and Captain Nicoll did not learn its identity, but was able to give a good description.

MORE TOWN

Mrs. A. C. Child Died Wednesday After
Several Weeks' Illness.

The community was saddened to learn of the death of Mrs. A. C. Child, which occurred at her home on Moretown Common Wednesday, March 7, after a several weeks' illness. Ella A. Hovey was born in Moretown Dec. 28, 1852, the second daughter of the late Charles and Mary Davis Hovey. She received her education in the public schools of her native town and was a successful teacher in this vicinity. On Feb. 14, 1872, she was married to Abner C. Child. Five children were born to them: Myrtle E., Estella M., C. Arthur, who died in infancy, Walter H. and Wesley M. Her entire life was passed in this town, where she leaves a large circle of friends, who extend their sympathy to the bereaved family, as she was a woman who was loved and respected by all who knew her. Besides her husband and four children, she is also survived by nine grand-children: Evelyn, Clair and Leslie Deansmore, Doris Farrar, Raymond, Mildred and Leon Childs, Loraine and Winston Childs. The funeral services will be held at her late home Saturday at 1 o'clock.

VETERAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Alexander Walsh's Home at Arlington
Destroyed.

Burlington, Mar. 9.—Alexander Walsh, aged 71, who served in Co. E, 5th Vermont regiment, in the Civil war, was burned to death early yesterday in a fire which partially destroyed his home at Arlington.

A son, Alexander, jr., with his wife and child, escaped in their night clothing.

Ellery Clark, who was called to Barre by the death of his father, Emory H. Clark of Perry street, has returned to his home in St. Johnsbury.

RELEASED AS
SCHEDULED

American Prisoners on the
Yarrowdale Are Now Re-
ported in Switzerland

OTHER NEUTRALS
ALSO STARTED HOME

The Report Says They Were
Held in Quarantine Be-
cause of Spotted Fever

London, March 9.—A dispatch from Berlin says that Americans and other neutrals who were on board the captured British steamer Yarrowdale left Germany Wednesday. Americans, Spaniards and Brazilians were sent from the prisoners' camp at Brandenburg to Switzerland via London Wednesday afternoon, according to a dispatch received by Reuters' via Amsterdam. Other neutrals were sent home through various frontier towns. The dispatch says the prisoners were released on the expiration of quarantine imposed upon the discovery of a case of spotted fever in the camp.

GREAT QUANTITY
OF FOOD BOUGHT
FOR RETREAT

Statistics Also Presented, Showing That
There Is an Annual Deficit in
the Institution.

Statistics showing the large amount of food products bought for the Brattleboro Retreat were presented at the investigation of the institution now being conducted in Montpelier. Other figures were given to show that the Retreat runs into a deficit every year and that the state patients showed a net loss of \$108 a head.

The Retreat's star witness was Jean J. Vanderveer, former caterer on Admiral Dewey's flagship, who is now steward at the Retreat.

The witness produced an elaborate card system showing the purchase in 1916 of 16,300 dozen eggs, 43,400 pounds of sugar, 10,132 pounds of creamery butter, 7,525 pounds of fresh beef, 6385 pounds of lamb, etc., a total of 99,539 pounds of meats, representing an expense of \$13,937.75.

The witness said that 139 private patients paid a profit of \$244 each but that this profit was all swallowed up in the loss on state patients at \$4 a week.

He said the deficit in 30 weeks had amounted to \$7,267 and that the institution had to turn away profitable private patients in order to take care of the state's charges.

Mrs. Margaret Brown, referred to in Mrs. Guilford's testimony, said the patient was subject to delusions. She knew nothing of any trouble outside Mrs. Guilford's room and swore that Night Watch Hill had only been in the women's ward once by her knowledge, and that was to assist her in handling a violent patient. She said the institution was kept clean and was not infested with bedbugs, rats or mice.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Miss Grace Carr of White River Junction arrived in the city this morning to pass the week end with friends.

In one of the schoolrooms in the Spaulding building last evening, Chauncey Willey very pleasantly entertained the teachers and pupils of the fourth grades of the Lincoln and Mathewson schools with a microscope depicting views obtained by him on his western trip. Most of the pupils in the grades were present and the entertainment was much enjoyed.

John C. Wilson, jr., who was formerly employed as a night clerk at Hotel Barre, is back in the city after an absence of several months in Augusta, Me., where, for a time after his departure from Barre, he had a position as a printer's shop. Illness overtook him while he worked at the font and he was removed to a hospital last fall. After undergoing a severe operation, he was detained in the hospital for nearly three months, being discharged three weeks ago. Mr. Wilson will remain at the home of his father on South Main street until he recovers his health.

Roscoe P. Lynde, who has been employed in the Barre Savings Bank & Trust Co., will go next week to Essex Junction, where he will assume his duties as treasurer of the Essex Trust Co. to succeed Merl B. Clark, formerly of Barre and formerly with the Barre Savings bank, who has resigned to go with the Smith Wright company. Information about the two changes is contained in the following Essex Junction item in the Burlington Free Press to-day: "Merl B. Clark, who has been treasurer of the Essex Trust company since its organization, has tendered his resignation to accept a better position with Smith Wright company, wholesale dealers in eggs and poultry. The resignation of Mr. Clark is regretted by both officers and depositors, who have appreciated his integrity, ability and moral worth. He has the best wishes of all in his new field of labor. The officers of the Essex Trust company announce that they have secured Roscoe P. Lynde of Barre to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Clark. Mr. Lynde is a son of James K. Lynde of Williamstown. He was graduated from Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1907 and from Northfield university, Northfield, in 1911, with a B. S. degree. He comes to the Essex Trust company with the highest recommendations, after serving four years in leading banks of this state and one year with the Federal Reserve bank of Boston, which, together with a special course in banking and law, have made him exceptionally well qualified to fill the position of treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will continue to reside here."

CHARLES BIANCHI
WAS WELL KNOWN
IN GRANITE TRADE

Head of Firm of Charles Bianchi & Sons
Died at City Hospital Last Night—
The Funeral Will Be
Held Saturday.

Charles Bianchi of 64 Summer street, one of the best-known granite manufacturers in the Barre district, passed away last night around 9:30 o'clock, the end following a severe surgical operation to which he submitted at the City hospital Sunday. Mr. Bianchi was stricken last week, and the operation followed his removal to the hospital Saturday night.

The deceased leaves his wife, three daughters and two sons. His daughters, Miss Ida Bianchi, Miss Adele Bianchi and Miss Teresa Bianchi, reside in Barre. The sons surviving are Tony Bianchi and Charles Bianchi, jr., both of Barre. Mr. Bianchi leaves a sister in Italy.

Charles Bianchi was born in Viggiu, Italy, in November, 1851, a town which has furnished much of the brain and brawn in the development of the cutting industry in Barre. Mr. Bianchi worked at the banker and learned his trade. He came to America in 1892 and immediately located in this city, the firm of Bianchi Bros. being organized soon after his arrival here, the other members of the firm being Joseph and John Bianchi. Later Charles Bianchi bought the interests held by his brothers and admitted his sons to the partnership. In 1905 they purchased the Mutch & Calder plant, so called, on West Second street, and for some years the concern has been doing business under the name of Charles Bianchi & Sons. The older Bianchi, in recent years sharing the management with his son, Antonio Bianchi, has long been an outstanding figure in the business life of Barre, and those who mourn his passing away are many. He was a member of the Granite Manufacturers' association.

The funeral will be held in St. Monica's church Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The parish priest, Rev. P. M. McKenna, will officiate. The body will be placed in the vault at Elmwood.

GOING TO BRATTLEBORO.

John N. Harvey to Form Law Partner-
ship with Harold E. Whitney.

John N. Harvey of Barre, who is at present clerk of the commissioner revising the public statutes and also executive clerk of Gov. Graham, has formed a law partnership with Harold E. Whitney of Brattleboro and will move to that town within a short time to participate actively in the extensive law practice which awaits the firm. Mr. Harvey expects to go to Brattleboro next week, and during the remainder of the session of the legislature will divide his time between his new office and his work as executive clerk at the State House. His family, consisting of his wife and two children, will remain for the time being at their home, 7 Maple Grove street.

Mr. Whitney, with whom Mr. Harvey enters partnership, was for a long time associated with the late Clarke C. Fitts, former attorney-general of the state, and with the late Senator Hermon E. Eddy as well; and the business is largely devoted to corporation work, a line of practice to which Mr. Fitts especially devoted himself. The opening presents a good opportunity for Mr. Harvey to carry out his legal predilections along the line of corporation law. During much of the 17 years in which he has been a member of the Vermont bar he has been interested in corporation work, although spending considerable time in assisting in the revision of the public statutes.

Mr. Harvey is a native of Topsam, a graduate of Montpelier seminary and the University of Vermont, receiving also the honorary degree of A. M. from the latter institution the same year (1904) that he was admitted to the bar. For a time following the latter year, he was associated with his father, R. M. Harvey, and his brother, E. M. Harvey, in the practice of law at Montpelier, going later to Montreal, to look after the legal end of a corporation there. He returned to Vermont in 1915, locating in Barre that year.

Besides the practice of law, Mr. Harvey has been engaged in work of similar nature, having been clerk of the legislative revision committee in 1904, assistant to the reviser of the public statutes from 1904 to 1906, executive clerk during Gov. G. H. Prouty's administration, assistant to the reviser of the public statutes from 1915 to 1917, and executive clerk to Gov. Graham at the present time. Mr. Harvey will assume his new duties under favorable conditions, and a large circle of friends hereabouts will congratulate him, although sorry to have him leave.

A SPY SUSPECT.

Was Thought Later to Be Only a Medi-
cine Crank.

St. Johnsbury, March 9.—St. Johnsbury has been greatly excited over the presence in the town of a man who was thought to be a German spy. The agitation resulted in the examination in police court yesterday afternoon of A. B. Hyde, a stranger who has been around here about two weeks. Suspicion was first directed towards the man when he hung around the company D new armory. He had been seen at the Fairbanks shops and driven away by the night watchman.

Several people became so thoroughly alarmed that Sheriff W. H. Worthen ordered that the man be taken to the police station for examination. A search of his room in Caldwel block was made. A case of vials filled with various liquids was found and at the direction of the sheriff the contents of these were examined by Dr. W. G. Rickard and S. K. Brigham, a druggist. They contained nothing but legitimate medicines.

State's Attorney J. E. Campbell examined the man, who insisted upon taking down the examination in shorthand. He was finally released, the officers being satisfied that he was a medicine fiend, harmless, but very eccentric.

Several patents were found in his room among them one for a fountain pen. He would not give his place of residence and said he had come to this town for his health.

SUFFRAGISTS
TAKE COURAGE

Following Action of House
in Advancing the Town
Meeting Suffrage Bill

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE
BILL IN SENATE AGAIN

Senator Vilas Presented a
New Measure This
Morning

Following closely the unexpected action of the House yesterday afternoon in advancing to a third reading the bill granting to female taxpayers the right to vote in town meetings, a bill was introduced in the Senate this forenoon giving women the same right as men to vote for presidential electors. It will be recalled that a similar measure was killed in the Senate a few weeks ago after a hard fight and an exceptionally close vote, and friends of woman suffrage in the legislature are inclined to believe that should the Senate favorably pass upon the new bill that it might be passed in concurrence by the lower branch. Senator Vilas is sponsor for the new bill, S. 119.

A bill which would broaden the scope of the workman's compensation act was introduced in the Senate by Senator Demeritt of Washington, the measure providing that all persons or corporations employing five or more men, instead of ten, as the law now stands, shall come under its provisions.

Upon motion of Senator Bancroft, who stated that a number of Barre granite intra-state shippers desired to be heard upon the bill, S. 61, relating to demurrage charges, providing for the fixing of free time by the public service commission, which caused much debate yesterday and was finally ordered to a third reading, was recommitted to the committee.

The Dunham marriage bill, H. 16, designed to eliminate Bellows Falls as the modern Gretna Green, was reported favorably in the Senate this morning with proposal of amendment but the bill was made a special order for to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock.

The House bill relating to the definition of fiscal year, which had been passed by both branches, was taken up by the Senate and the vote whereby it was passed was reconsidered and with a pending amendment ordered to lie and be made a special order for next Wednesday forenoon. It was explained that passage of the bill in its original form might have interfered seriously with numerous appropriations.

The House took up as unfinished business the customs brokerage bill which came to the House with majority and minority reports, the majority recommending rejection and the entire morning session was devoted to discussion of the bill to the exclusion of the other bills on the calendar.

The Debate on Suffrage.

The bill granting woman suffrage in town meetings was taken up by the Senate and the vote whereby it was passed was reconsidered and with a pending amendment ordered to lie and be made a special order for next Wednesday forenoon. It was explained that passage of the bill in its original form might have interfered seriously with numerous appropriations.

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Representative Fenton of Rutland City immediately after the bill, which was introduced by Representative Moore of Ludlow, came up for consideration, proposed an amendment extending the right of voting in town meetings to all women paying a poll tax and providing for a referendum of the women of the state on the question of granting suffrage to women. This drew forth a storm of protest from the suffrage ranks, but was hotly defended by Mr. Fenton, who contended that if one woman had the right to vote, all should have, and that wealth was not the criterion.

Mr. Prouty of Newport, Mr. Stearns of Burlington, Moore of Ludlow, Howland of Barre and LaFleur of Middlebury opposed the amendment. Mr. Metzger of Randolph characterized it as a subterfuge. Mr. Dwinell of Calais favored the amendment and Mr. Phelps of Fair Haven opposed the bill, stating that it was class legislation and discriminatory.

The House rejected Mr. Fenton's amendment by a yeas and nays vote of 109 to 104 and by 113 to 54 rejected one submitted by Mr. Tuttle of Vergennes, that women voters should have a list of at least